OPPOSING A BROADWAY ROAD

PROTESTS FROM PROPERTY-OWNERS. WHAT THEY THINK THE EFFECT OF AN ELEVATED

STRUCTURE WOULD BE, ATRUCTURE WOULD BE,
The owners of property on Broadway were actively
at work yesterday taking measures to defeat the
scheme before the Legis'ature to authorize the construction of an elevated road on that street. George G,
DeWitt, jr., ex-Judge Horace Russell, Ferdinand Fish
and some others went to Albany as the authorized
representatives of the owners of several hundred
million dollars' worth of Broadway property, all of
whom matted in sending protests against any elevated whom united in sending protests against any elevated road on Broadway. O. B. Potter, who had been repted as favoring the scheme, sent a telegram to sch member of the Senate Committee on Railroads

each member of the Senate Committee on Radrodos protesting against the proposed road.

Robert! Goelet has probably done more than any-body else to arouse the property-owners. He said that in realing the newspapers last week he saw it stated that if the Broadway property-owners did not want an elevated road on Broadway they had better lose no time in giving expression to their views at Albany. Up to that time he had not thought it possible that the Legislature would sanction this preposterous scheme, but he set to work at once to stir up the property-owners.

Mr. Goelet had George G. Dewilt, jr., go to Albany to inquire jate, the matter. inquire into the matter. Mr. DeWitt reported that from the confident way in which Contractor John O'Brien and W. L. Muller, the political mouthpiece Governor Hill, were talking, and from other indica-ns, he was satisfied that the danger was real. He Senate Rallroad Committee to defer action until t night, and in the meantime Mr. Goelet got enough the property-owners to realize the danger so that a pretty full and unanimous expression of opinion was obtained against the scheme. Mr. Goelet said yester-day that he knew of no property-owner who did not

pose this monstrous proposition. Before going to Albany with his bundle of protests Defore going to Albany with his bundle of protests Mr. DeWitt said: "I told the Senate Committee on Railroads that if they would give me until Monday algate I would get 95 per cent of the Broadway property-owners to protest against this proposition to ruin Braadway, comiscate property and do a serious wrong to the eature city. Although I only had two days to work in I will be able to-night to redeem my promise. Of course it was impossible in that time to reach all the property-owners on the street, as they are scattered all over the city. But we got the signature of every property-owner we could reach, and have received numerous letters and telegrams from other received numerous letters and telegrams from other occupants of buildings on the street have of them is a property-owner. Some few corputations did not sign the protest because the officers, the development of the Board of Directors. But in every other case the owners, and for that matter the occupants, too, were only too glad outperforming to add their signatures to the protest. Here is a letter from the Equitable Life Insurant at Albany and stating that they will fight the protest with honor. The Lorillards, Lands, and they will fight the protest with honor. The Lorillards, Astors, and the large property-owners on the street have nultied in active opposition at all times and to the utmost extender Hillon, Cornelius and W. K. vanierbill, the Catherine Wolfe estate, Union Trust Company, Knr. Arthural, New-York Life Insurance Company, Knr. Arthural, New-York Life Insurance Company, Knr. Arthural, New-York Life Insurance Company, Knr. Arthural Statement that the property-owners were indifferent was false. They were applacently indifferent because they had no idea that there was any possibility of the success of such as active top on Broadway, with a frontage of 515 feet and with an annual renial of \$300.000, said: "I sent to the owners of this property to know their wishes and they all urged inchediate and victorous opposition. I estimate that the deprecia Mr. Dewitt said: "I told the Senate Committee on Railroads that if they would give me until Monday

Among the other protests sent to Albany yesterday was the

Catherine W. Hrines, A. Hrines, A

Broadway; Estate of Samuel Wyman, Nos. 372 and 681 Broadway.

No attempt was made to get the views of occupants except in one or two blocks, because of lack of time. But when an attempt was made it succeeded, as will be seen ky she following protest:

We the occupants and lessees of premises on Broadway are most earnestly opposed to any elevated road on Broadway, as most injurious to our business; itsigned). Supposed to any elevated road on Broadway, as most injurious to our business; itsigned). Supposed to the protection of the supposed to the suppose

BOSTON, April 18 (Special).—The most interesting topic meering the Massachusetts Legislature just now is the everly scandal. An effort was made at the last session secure an act dividing the town of Beverly, and was secure an act dividing town of bevery, and was newed this year. It was fought vigorously on both as and finally passed both branches to be engrossed. sechoes of the noisy celebration of the result had reliy died away when grave charges were made that rges were so direct that the Legislature was obliged all a halt on the measure and provide for a full into call a halt on the measure and provide for a full investigation. The Senate Committee began its work today. Senator Slatterly testified that he had been approached by residents of Beverly who were favorable to
the division and indirectly offered bribes to secure his influence and vote tor the measure. Slatterly allowed the
obbyists to unfold their plan with a view of entrapping
them. Michael F. Mahr testified to-day that he was
offered \$200 if he would secure the vote and influence of
sonator Slatterly. He was given \$103 in advance and
aromised the bulance as soon as Slatterly voted for the
division. This money was accepted merely with the view
of putting the bribers in a corner and was soon afterward
peturned. The testimony was damaging to the advocates
of the bill and considerable desire is felt to hear the delance.

apprehensions of a whole city. And yet the of disease startles no one. Sad to relate, for from year to year with chronic diseases and peculiar to their sex, knowing that they are yes with every day, and still take no measures for clied. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Precription" is the cong and learned study of female complaints. It ed to carre

Decay of the Hence, hirty other symptoms, mark the progress of that see known as catarrh. It advances from stage surful anneyations, and if neglection in certain to rail debility, and possibly as come in cartain to fail debility, and possibly as come in the Bage's Catarrh Remedy will cure in at the catarrh Remedy will cure in at the shas been teng before the public, and thousands stored to health by its never-falling virtues.

IS THE ARCADE RAILWAY DEAD? ATTORNEY-GENERAL O'BRIEN SAYS IT IS.

AN OPINION GIVEN TO GOVERNOR HILL-REMARK ABLE HISTORY OF THE DOCUMENT-A. P. MAN'S VIEWS AS TO THE WAY PROPERTY-OWNERS

HAVE BEEN USED. When the Arcade Railway Company was before the Legislature in April of last year urging the passage of its last bill the Broadway and Madison ave. property owners, some 1,000 in number, who were opposing Melville C. Smith's endeavors to promote the measure, authorized two of their number to call upon Attorney-General O'Brien and urge him to apply for leave to begin an action to dissolve the Arcade corporation. On April 13, 1886, the Attorney-General wrote an exhaustive opinion on this application, and his conclusions were given in the following words: THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OPINION.

" I am, therefore, constrained to say, from an examina-tion of the facts and law involved in this application, that I must refuse to make an application to the court for leave to begin an action against this company for the forfeiture of the charter, because I believe that such an action would be useless and unnecessary, for the reason that the company has already forfeited its charter in that it has failed to com-ply with the provisions of the General Railroad Act, to which it is subject, or, in other words, that its corporate ex-

istence and powers have ceased.
"Therefore, any act which the company may hereafter perform or attempt to perform in the endeavor to carry out the purposes of the original incorporation would be not only uncarranted in law, but a trespass upon the rights either of the city or of individuals. To restrain such nets there exist clear remedies without calling for the assistance of

a suit by the people of the State.

"Even if I did not believe the law to be as I have here-

a suit by the people of the state.

"Even if I did not believe the law to be as I have hereinbefore stated, I should hesitate at this moment to
grant this application, for the reason that I am informed
that there is now pending in the Legislature some bill, of
the character of which I am not fully informed, affecting
this company. Official propriety would require that I
await the result of such legislation before resorting to
the coarts, even if I thought such action necessary."

Albon F. Man, who with ex-Justice Noah Davis, exJudge John F. Dillon and Joseph I. Auerbach, represents
the 265 Broadway and Madison-ave, propertyowners in their new suit to wind up
the Arcade road, gave the following history yesterday of
the ins and outs of this opinion. He said:

"The more I think upon the Arcade Railway project
and the man who has been its be-all and end-all for
twenty years, the more I am amazed at the authenty of
the scheme, the methods by which it has been carried on
and the fact that now property-owners in Broadway are
in a position where they itad it necessary to combine
their forces to fight the scheme. And yet the Arcade
Railway Company is not in existence, its rights and
franchises are lapsed, and still it is at Albany claiming,
as I understand it, exclusive rights in Broadway. And
all this, too, in spite of the written opinion of the Attorney-General that the company is dead and gone. Of that
I will speak later.

HISTORY OF THE ARCADE.

HISTORY OF THE ARCADE.

"In 1868 the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company was organized to send packages through pneumatic tubes. In 1873 it was authorized to construct a railroad. The railorganized to seem packages through photumatic thoses. It was authorized to construct a railroad. The railroad laws of 1850 as amended in 1867 provide that if any corporation formed under the general railroad laws shall not, within five years after its articles of incorporation have been filed, have begun the construction of its road and expended 10 per cent of its capital, or shall not have finished the road and put it in operation for ten years, 'its corporate existence an' powers shall cease.' It has been repeatedly held that when a railroad company has not compiled with this section its existence is absolutely ended and that no adjudication by the court is necessary to wind it up, as the statute executes itself. The Arcade never did anything. By section 9 of the Arcade statute of 1873 it was expressly provided that 'said corporation shall possers all the powers and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed on railroad corporations by the laws of the state not inconsistent with the charter of the company for the purposes of its incorporation.' We contend that in flive years from the enactment of the statute, that is in 1878, the Arcade's corporate existence ceased. But they claim that their time was extended by the act of 1881. But if they were dead in 1881. A constitutional amendment of 1875 forbids the Legislature plassing such a charter as the Arcade Company contends it got in 1881, for that was a new grant.

THE CHARTER DEAD AND GONE.

"When the Arcade project was pending in the Legislature last April, two leading property owners petitioned the Attorney-General to bring suit in the nature of a the Attorney-General to bring suit in the nature of a quo vearranto to have the charter of the Arcade adjudicated to be void. The Attorney-General then prepared an elaborate and careful opinion reviewing the statutes and decisions at length and with careful research, and he declined to bring such suit on the express ground that it was idle to bring such an action, as the charter was clearly and absolutely dead and gone. It, therefore, naturally required no adjudication to kill it."

" But what was done with this opinion?" Mr. Man was "But what was done with this opinion?" Mr. Man was asked.

"Well," said he cautiously, "that is one of the most remarkable features of the whole Areade matter. When the hearing on the bill came before Governor Hill his attention was called to this opinion of his law adviser. The Governor signed the bill. In referring to the Attorney-General's opinion the Governor took the ground in substance that he did not consider it necessarily the duty of the Executive to decide whether the statute was consitutional, but that it was rather a question for the courts.

THE OPINION AND THE COURT. "When the suit of the property-owners was before We, the undersigned, as owners of property situated on frondway, New York City, wish hereby to give notice that a are opposed to the building and operating of any elevated oad on said 19 codway:

Justice Van Brunt, counsel stated that such an opinion of the Attorney-General was in existence. This was denied by counsel of the Arcade road. Thereupon, by performing the property of the property of the property of the original opinion was produced. Thereupon the Arcade's counsel of the Attorney-General, the original opinion was produced. Thereupon the Arcade's counsel stated that he had been missinformed, as I atterine W. Bruce, A. R. Conkling, trustee for P. L. Ronalds; cade's counsel stated that he had been misinformed, as 1
merchanic method been. Here is a copy of the opinion."
Mr. Man produced the opinion containing the words
above quoted. In it the Attornew-General reviews the
whole case and makes the points stated by Mr. Man.
"How is it," he was asked, "that with such an opinion
in existence the Arcade company has been going on its
way t"."

"Now ist, he was asked." The wind and opinion existence the Arcade company has been going on its way!"
"Well, you teil. Mr. Smith urged upon the Legislature and the Governor the view that they were not concerned with the constitutionality of the bill. The Governor, with that opinion before him, took that view. The clear remedies referred to are quowarranto and if the Arcade should ever attempt to begin building its road the meaning of it would appear. Ustill it does, it suppose Mr. Smith will continue to seem to be alive, will go to Albany and claim all Broadway and keep up a general appearance of a very lively corpse. In view of all these facts, however, and the knowledge that so many property-owners have had to combine against Mr. Smith and his scheme, I think it must be admitted that it is a remarkable alstory of a phase of rail-road legislation. For some reason the public is in lignorance of the facts and what is now being told in The Traisunce is opening the eyes of the public wonderfully."

HOBOKEN GREATLY INCENSED.

DID MURPHY TAKE \$100,000 f -- ACTIONS AGAINST THE WATER COMMISSIONERS.

The examination of the books and accounts of Michael begun yesterday by William A. Macy, the expert acocuntant appointed by the Water Commissioners. Pub-lic opinion in Hoboken is thoroughly aroused and a movecountant appointed by the Water Commissioners. Public opinion in Hoboken is thoroughly aroused and a movement will be begun to have a searching investigation made of the accounts of every oricial who handles the city's money. Some presumably well-informed people expressed the opinion yesterday that Murphy's delidency would reach \$100,000. Among the developments in the case yesterday was a discovery that Murphy falsified other reports in addition to the one already mentioned. The committee appointed by the Citizens' Association on Saturday night to take the necessary legal steps for the removal of the Water Commissioners ascertained that in May, 1885, when Murphy reported a balance in the bank of \$22,694 998 his actual balance was \$2,157 74, showing a deficiency then of \$20,637 24. This false report was also approved by the Water Commissioners. The committee will make application to Judge Knapp to-day for a rule requiring the commissioners to show cause why they should not be removed from office.

Murphy's annual reports were submitted to the Committee on Fire and Water instead of the Committee of Fire and Water instead of the Committee of Fire and Water water cognizant of the Water Registrar's defalication. A ray of hope came yesterday to Mossra Steljes and Bruning, Murphy's bondamen, by the discovery of a section in the city charter which says:

the city charter which says:

If any of the officers elected at the said annual election, or who shall be appointed to fill any vacancy under this act, shall not qualify according to law within twenty days after such election shall be held or appointment made by the City Council, the office to which he or they were elected or appointed shall be declared vacant.

Murphy did not file his bond until June 13, and therefore falled to qualify and his office should have been declared vacant. Mayor Kerr says that he consulted Corporation Attorney Minturn, who assured him that the izond was legal. The bondsmen may claim that they are relieved from this responsibility because of this blunder.

CHARLESTON, April 18 (Specia),—The "dark and bloody corner of Edgefield" is still worthy of the name given it by Parson Weems a century ago. The Culbreath lynching, the recent triple Jones murder, shocked the State and country, and a week ago young Swearingen stabled John Miller, a negro, to death at Trenton, he says in self-defence. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death at the hands of a man unknown, in spite of the fact that the testimony showed and Swearinger acknowledged that he dealt the fatal blow. Swearinger has made no attempt to avoid arrest and holds himself in readiness to obey any demand that the law may make upon him. But the Edgefield law appears to recognize homicide as a harmless pleasantry.

by dyspepsia is scarcely worth the living. A capricious ap potite, heartburn, puzzling nervous symptoms, increased ac tion of the heart after eating, sinking in the abdomen be tween meals, and flatulence after, are among the successive indicia of this harasseing complaint. Two things only are needful for its removal. A resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and persistence in its uso. These remedial measures being adopted, a cure is certain. Taken immediately before or after meals, this great stomachie promotes secretion of the gastrie juice, the natural solvent of the food. The nervous gastre juice, the natural solvent of the food. The nervous and billions symptoms consequent upon chronic indigestion disappear, as the complaint gradually yields to the corrective and invigorating influence of the Bitters. Appoints returns along becomes more refreshing, and, as a sequence, the body is efficiently nourished, muscular power increases, and the mind grows sanguine. Use the Bitters for chills and fever and recumstant.

DEFINING ITS OWN POWERS.

RULING BY THE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

IT WILL NOT ANSWER QUESTIONS—NO AUTHORITY FOR ABSTRACT INTERPRETATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—By far the most important action yet taken by the Interestate Commerce Commission is the ruling which has been made public to-day. The immediate matters selected to which to append the opinions of the commission only affect the interests of limited classes, but the opinions themselves cover, in important respects, interpretations of the Interests of limited classes, but the opinions themselves cover, in important respects, interpretations of the Interests of limited classes, but the opinions themselves cover, in important respects, interpretations of the Interests of limited classes, but the opinions themselves cover, in important respects, interpretations of the Interests of limited classes, but the opinions themselves cover, in important respects, interpretations of the Interests of limited classes, but the opinions themselves cover, in important respects, interpretations of the Interests of limited classes, but the opinions themselves cover, in important respects, interpretations of the Interests of limited classes, but the opinions themselves cover, in important respects, interpretations of the Interests of limited classes, but the opinions themselves cover, in important respects, interpretations of the Interests of limited classes, but the opinions themselves cover, in important respects, interpretations of the Interests of limited classes, but the opinions themselves cover, in important respects, interpretations of the Interests of Interest in all the interior towns and cities the movement will not be important. And in these representations are pretable of the Interest of Interest in all the interior towns and cities in all the interior towns and cities in all the interior towns and cities in all the interior towns and their displacement would be a pricing office. The commerce of the Interest of Interest in all the interior towns and the business of t

those which have herefolore existed, to grant to commercial travellers an increased allowance of free baggage. The answer of the commission to the two petitions is substantially as follows:

These two petitions, presented by highly respectable organizations and raising questions of femediate practical importance, as anyther the property of the past they increase anyther the provisions of the "Act to Regulate Commerce," as applied to the various points at which those provisions founds in customs of the past. They have been elected simply as they indicate the general character of all, and enable the commission to announce certain conclusions at which it has arrived respecting its jurisdiction and its powers.

It so bytomas from the tenur of such applications as these, which reach us by every mail, that the impression is generally prevalent that this commission has power to construct, interpret and apply the law by preliminary judgment. We are continually appealed to for decisions I advance as on whether common carrier the respect to interastic commerce, can dead of dealing the respect to interastic commerce, can decision and the such as the commission is organized, will show to the peatitioners and others who have made similar applications that no jurisdiction has been given us to answer questions like those under consideration. An expression of our opinion upon these subjects at this time, being neither a duty impose inor a power conferred by the statute of the peatition of our opinion upon these subjects at this time, being neither a duty impose in or application and observed to the subjects of the peatitions. Section 1 to entertain and decide application by a common carrier to authorize common carrier and are to prescribe the extent of relief from the operation of the former part of the same section, which a designated common carrier may from time to time offor. . Section 13 authorizes complaints to the commission, and conjers intradiction to entertain the same. It provides that any person, etc., "complaining

The reply which has been sent to Decatur Axtell in

nswer to a petition from the Bichmond and Alleghany Railroad for exemption from the long and short hanl clause, is in substance the same as has been sent to a number of similar petitions. The reply states that the number of similar petitions. The reply states that the petition is not verified, which in itself would be sufficient to prevent its consideration; that it does not state facts which render the ordinary operation of the law oppressive to an extent that warrants a special exception, and that the petition is too broad. "The commission does not grant general suspension as to any road, but gives relief only as to the traffic between specified points."

The express companies having raised a question as to whether they were subject to the operations of the Interstate Commerce law, the commission made a rolling that it would hold in the affirmative but would give a hearing to any company wishing to contest the point. The Canadian Express Company, in response to whose inquiry this ruling was made, has notified the commission that it is carrying out the provisions of the law, and it forwards a copy of its general tariff from offices in the United States. In reply to Bishop Knickerbocker, of Indianapolis, who inquired as to the right of a railroad to transport missionaries at special reduced rates, the commission writes that it has no power in the premises, but Intimates that railroads which shall decide that they have the right to make such rates for missionaries will probably lay themselves open to no penalties.

In the matter of the lowa Barbed Steel Wire Company of Marshaltown, lowa, which sought authority for the railroads to continue certain "equalized rates," the com-

open to no penatics.

In the matter of the Iowa Barbed Steel Wire Company of Marshaitown, Iowa, which sought authority for the railroads to continue certain "equalized rates," the commission raies that "the privilege is one which, if lawful, the [railroad] companies might withhold on their own view of what was dictated by their interest or their policy. On the other hand, if the privilege is one which the railroad companies cannot grant voluntarily, because of its coming under the condemnation of the law, neither can the commission give authority to grant it."

In answer to Acting Secretary of the Interior Muldrow, who asked whether it would be lawful for the railroads to grant special rates to the contractors for the transportation of Indian supplies, Judge Cooley writes that although it is contrary to the policy of the commission to rule on hypothetical cases, yet out of "deference to a department of the Government," the commission makes an exception in the case, and decides that such transportation, being practically "for the United States," is specially excepted from the action of the law.

WESTERN ORDERS, NOT TICKETS, SOLD. PHASES OF THE COMMISSION CONTEST - TRUNK

LINES HOPE FOR A NEW ALLY. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway did not have tickets to points on its line on sale at its office, No. 381 Broadway, yesterday, as had been ad-vertised. In their stead were "exchange orders," which enabled the passenger purchasing one to obtain a ticket at the company's Chicago station. This sysa ticket at the company's Chicago station. This sys-tem of selling orders was put into effect by the Chi-cago, Rock Island and Pacific road ten days ago. E. F. Richardson, Eastern agent of the St. Paul road, said that when he inserted the advertisement he ex-pected to receive tickets good on the St. Paul trains. But the orders were satisfactory to passengers and a large sale had been made of them. They involved only the triffing delay of exchanging. Them for tickets large sale had been made of them. They involved enly the trifling delay of exchanging them for tickets in Chicago, while they carried a transfer ticket which took the traveller free from the depot where he arrived to that from which he departed and agents of the company were present to recheck the baggage of every passenger. "We are really taking more care of the passenger." remarked Mr. Richardson, "than when he held a through coupon ticket, which did not involve the re-checking of baggage at Chicago." At the flock island office attention was called to the fact that the orders by that road did not expressly declare that they would not be honored on trains and itwas intimated that in order to assure a passenger's making his connections the order might be accepted by the conductor.

Commissioner S. F. Pierson and the New-York

conductor.

Commissioner S. F. Pierson and the New-York general passenger agents got back yesterday from their Chicago conference. Mr. Pierson was not well and did not come to his office, but he sent there a brief statement of the results of the meeting. It was a consultation between the passenger committees of the trunk lines and the Central Traffic Associations to devise joint rules of procedure. The principal thing done was to assure the continuance of the certificate plan of reduced rates to excursion rarties, but it was agreed to require an attendance of 100 attany convention. issioner S. F. Pierson and the New-York plan of reduced rates to excursion rarties, but it was agreed to require an attendance of 100 at any convention to cuable delegates to obtain special rates in the joint territory between the east and Chicago and other like points. Special rates will also be allowed to excursion parties numbering forty. This is the first authoritative decision of the combined Eastern and Western roads and is in line with the policy of liberal interpretation of the Interstate Commerce law on the subject advocated by the New-York Central.

But although no formal conference was held by the Eastern people with the Northwestern roads, the individual members of the trunk line committee talked informally with the Western passenger agents who refuse to discontinue the payment of commissions.

The report that the Grand Trunk system had reduced the rate on dressed sheep from Chicago to

The report that the Grand Trunk system had reduced the rate on dressed sheep from Chicago to New-York from 75 to 65 cents per hundred pounds is confirmed. Commissioner Fluk is now in correspondence on the subject and hopes to have the rate restored. When asked yesterday if there would be a meeting this week to consiler the matter, he replied: "No, there will be no meeting, unless it is a meeting of the rate by the other trunk lines if the Grand Trunk will not restore the tarial."

The trunk line officers regret the recent acts of the Grand Trunk people as not being in good faith with its fellow lines. The Canadian road has not yet assented to the new trunk line association and holds itself at liberty to make rates independently. But its representatives at the last presidents' meeting gave assurances that it would do nothing to demorable rates. The American roads have refused to concede differential freight rates until the operation of equal rates under the laterstate law has had a fair trial. The Grand Trunk has always contended that it observed tariff rates and was claiming a larger percentage under the old pool because it ran ahead of its allotted proportion. It now asks for a lower rate under the new law to secure its fair share of trailic, and the American roads regard this as a virtual confession that it cuts rates under the pool. If it is demonstrated by experience that equal rates cannot assure a reasonable division of trailic, the stronger roads are willing to arrange differential rates that will offset the disadvantages of the weaker lines, but they insist on giving the equal rate system a trial. The dispute between the Chicago and Grand Trunk and the American trunk lines over the percentage of rates on shipments west of Chicago has not yet been settled.

THE CENTRAL CALLING IN PASSES. The New-York Central has issued a circular calling in all passes given "on interstate account." It is worded

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW PALACE TRAIN. Philadelphia, April 18 (Special).—The vestibuled train of five Pullman cars from Chicago arrived at the Broad Street Station this afternoon. There are three sleepers, car. This is one of three trains to be run between New-York and Chicago over the Pennsylvania road. George M. Pullman, General Horace Porter, G. Wyckes and Robert Eatry were passengers.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. Philadelphia, April 18 (Soccial.)—Before Masters Dallas and Pollock to-day Samuel B. Huey, representing the Susquehanna Canal Company, argued in the matter of fixing the priority of liens against the Reading Rairroad argument was for the payment of the fixed rental to date and against the petition to abrogate the loss. Richard

La Assonirst, on behalf of the trustees that the incommenting of the stockholders of the Central Transportation Company was held in Association Hall to-day. The following officers were elected: President, M. Elchard Muckle; secretary and treasurer, John A. Milne, Matthew Brooks, William O'Hara Scully and Joseph D. Wilson. A prominent member of the board said that George W. Pullman, of the Pullman Palace Car

control of the company.

Official announcement is made that the Supreme Court having granted to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company the right to cross certain lands in the lower portion of the city, the corporation will at once make its connections with the extensive wharf proporties it has purchased on the lower Delaware River front.

ROADS, ETC., CONSIDERED.

The Bacon Committee, at its meeting in Brooklyn yes erday, inquired in regard to Coney Island matters, poollling indictments, electric light affairs and elevated the New-York and Sea Beach Ratiroad Company, told laim of \$4,000 against the corporation (which was after ward reorganized) in order to secure his consent to get some property at a town sale. A forcelosure of the first nortgage bonds had wiped out the old stockholders McKane had held \$8,000 of the stock. When the company wanted a deed of the property it had bid in, the witness went to McKane, who said he had lost \$4,000 by the old company and he wanted the matter settled. It was deemed best to pay the money, although there was no legal obligation, and notes for the amount were given.

Mr. McDowell also said he had bid \$182,400 for the part of the common lands on Coney Island known as Nor \$182,000. A day was then granted for additional bids, but the witness had no notice, and Ziegler made a new bid of \$183,000 and got the property, which contained 160 acres and was the most valuable beach in the country. He made a protest against Mr. Ziegler's bid, but nothing came of it A. P. Man, treasurer of the New-York and Sea Beach Company, corroborated Mr. Me-Dowell about the notes for \$4,000 given to McKane.

but nothing came of it A. P. Man, treasurer of the New-York and Sea Beach Company, corroborated Mr. Mo-Dowell about the notes for \$4.000 given to McKane.

James N. Mills, a clerk in the District-Attorney's office, testified in regard to the appearance of fifteen indicted gamblers at the office on June 30, 1884, to give bail. He did not know how they got information of the warrants issued for them, except from their lawyer. When the witness went to the race-tracks with the bench warrants he only told the persons wanted to appear. The paraphernalia used in poolselling was not selzed, as he had no orders to seize it.

J. C. Reilly, superintendent of the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company, said the company had about 2,500 poles in Brooklyn, of which 500 belouged to the city. On the poles were Western Union, American District, telephone, police, fire and electric light wires. The city wires were only one fifth of those of the telephone company. His company had an agreement with the Fire Department to use the city poles, and nothing was paid for their use as the company put up the poles for the city.

Charles Cooper, the president of the Citizens' Electric light Company, was recalled and presented a list of the stockholders in that corporation. There were 106 names, including five lawyers, fifteen merchants, three electricians, three wholesale grocers, into in banking institutions, two presidents and cashiers of Brooklyn banks, two presidents of Brooklyn railroads, ten importers, three lumber merchants, there were leading of the manufacturers, two farmers, nine presidents and cashiers of Brooklyn banks, two presidents of Brooklyn railroads, ten importers three lumber merchants, they evident manufacturers, two farmers, nine presidents and cashiers of Brooklyn banks, two presidents of Brooklyn callroads, three wholesale grocers, into in banking institutions, two presidents of the city, and forty miles of electric light wire in the city.

Colonel J. N. Partridge, who was Pire Commissioner of the city and in order

Captain Gabe Edwards, who went out to sea in an open boat to catch a whale and got knocked into the sea in the encounter, lies at his home at Amagansett Reach in a critical condition. Besides his injuries lie is threatened with pneumonia, as a result of the exposure he received while in the cold water. When the whale atruck the boat he broke one of the oars and a piece of it atruck Clifton Edwards on the head, cutting adopt gash. He is a sen of the captain, and goes with his father on his whaling expeditions.

THE MAXWELL LAND GRANT

THE SUPREME COURT DECLARES IT VALID. THE DECISION OF THE LOWER COURT AFFIRMED-

OTHER DÉCISIONS YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Supreme Court to day delivered its opinion in the famous Maxwell Land Grant case, which was brought before it on appeal from the Circuit Court of the Dustrict of Columbia. The decree of the lower court dismissed a bill brought by the United States against the Maxwell Land Grant Company, the Pueblo and Arkansas Valley Raliruad Company and the Atchis-o, Topeka and Santa Fe company. The bill was brought for the purpose of setting translatant arranting to Charles Beabien and Guadaloup Miranda a tract described in an extensive survey convening 1.714,764 acres in Now-Mexico and Colorada. The bill asselled the grant mainly upon the ground that the patent was sealed the grant mainly upon the ground that the patent was made to cover 250,000 acres more than the original grant by Mexico but charged comprehended.

"The question of fraud in the survey." the Court says, OTHER DÉCISIONS YESTERDAY.

The other decisions handed down were as follows :

No. 150—The Thatcher Heating Company and others, appellant, agt. John H. Burtis and others. Appeal from the Urcuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Decree affirmed with costs.
No. 175—The Minneapolis Agricultural and Mechanical Association and others, appealints, agt. Thomas H. Cambell, Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minneapolis Agricultural and Mechanical Association for further proceedings to be had therein in conformity with the opinion of this court. Costs in this court to be paid one-half by cach party.
No. 199—The Lebigh Water Company, plaintiff in error, agt. the Corporation of the Berough of Easton. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania. Decree affirmed with costs.

No. 129—The Length of the Borough of Easton. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania. Decree allitmed with costs.

No. 170—John Noonan and others, appellant, agt, the Caledonia Gold Mining Company. Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Dakota. Decree allitmed with costs. No. 200—JF D Lanier, appellant, agt, John Nasia and others. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Onlo. Decree affirmed with costs. No. 207—William W Duggor and others, planning in error, agt, Henry A Tayloc, Inerror to the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama. Judgmeats affirmed with costs. No. 208—Hobbart C Duggor and others, planning in error, agt, Henry A Tayloc, Inerror to the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama. Judgmeats affirmed with costs. No. 218—The United States ex rel. William W Warden, plaintiff in error, agt, William E Chaudler, Secretary of Navy Inerror to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Writ of error disabssed with costs.

No. 297—Hichard R Parkinson, plaintiff in error, agt, the United States for the Entriet of Nevada. Case remainder.

No. 398—The Lonies and Automal Bank, garnishes, plaintiff in error, and appellant, agt, Mrs. Hattle L Whitney, etc. and others.

No. 398—The Board of Liquidation of the City Debt, appellant, agt, Mrs. Hattle L Whitney, etc. and others.

No. 130—The Continuant of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, Writ of error and appeals dismissed for Le want of jurisdictions, in error to the Supreme Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, Writ of error and appeals dismissed for Le want of jurisdictions, in error to the Supreme Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, Writ of error and appeals dismissed for Le want of jurisdictions, in error to the Supreme Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, Writ of error and appeals dismissed for Le want of jurisdiction, in error to the Supreme Court of the United States for the Eastern

The Chief Justice announced that the Court would stop the call of the docket on May 13, and would adjourn for the term

DISSATISFIED WITH AN AGREEMENT.

DISSATISFIED WITH AN AGREEMENT.

Townsend Cox and Townsend Cox, Jr., constituting the firm of Townsend Cox & Co., as holders of \$731,000 of the \$10,000,000 general mortgage bonds issued by the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company, to secure which the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company took a mortgage on all the property of the telegraph company, have sued Edward S. Stokes, the United Lines Telegraph Company, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and others, demanding that the modification of the reorganization the Farmers Loan and True Companization demanding that the modification of the reorganization agreement and a certain agreement made August 7,1885, be declared fraudulent and void, and asking for other bis name, 6.216 shares of the stock, and that he controls in addition thereto, through brokers, sufficient stock to bring the number of shares over which he can exercise his sway up to 16,090. About 5,000 more would give him control of the company.

Official announcement is made that the Supreme Control having granted to the Batimore and Ohio Raifroad Company that right to cross ceriain lands in the lower portion of the city, the corporation will at one make its connections with the extensive wharf properties it has purchased on the lower Delaware River front.

THE BROOKLYN INVESTIGATION.

CONEY ISLAND, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, ELEVATED ROADS, ETC., CONSIDERED. had just been incorporated by the committee. It is claimed that the agreement of August 7, 1885, made between the committee and Mr. Stokes, by which the new company received power to dispose of all the property of the Bankers and Merchants' Company for its own benefit, was in fraud of the rights of the general mortgage bond-holders. It is charged that Mr. Stokes has repeatedly publicly declared that he purchased the property for himself, and it is alleged that he and the United Lines Company refuse to carry out in good faith the agreement with the reorganization committee. Judgment is asked longer as such committee; restraining the members of the committee from acting longer as such committee; restraining the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company from delivering any property of the Hankers and Merchants' Company to Mr. Stokes or to the United Lines Company; decreeing that the purchase under foreclosure be held to have been made by Mr. Stokes as the agent and trustee of the reorganization committee and of the general mortgage bondholders; that he be compelled to account for all his transactions in regard to the property, and to pay to a receiver any sums with which he may be found chargeable; that the United Lines Company be decreed to be the trustees of the property for the plaintiffs and those interested with them, and, together with all the other defendants, be restrained from disposing of it, and compelled to account; and that the property be sold for the account of the bondholders referred to.

Seward, Da Costa & Guthrie, representing the plaintiffs, who sue "on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated," has obtained from Justice Donohue of the supreme Court an order requiring the defendants to show cause io morrow why the injunctions asked for should not be temporarily granted and why a receiver of the property during the pendency of the action should not be appointed.

SUMMING UP IN THE PAINE WILL CONTEST. The summing up in the contest by which John H. Ward-well seeks to have admitted to probate a will claimed to have been made in his favor by James H. Paine, the miser, and been made in his favor by James H. Paine, the miser, and after and lost, was began yesterday before Surrogate Rollins. Neither Mr. Wardwell nor the heirs of Mr. Paine were present, but all the lawyers were there, ex-Attorney-General Bussell and Captain Theodore H. Swift representing the contestants and ex-Governor D. H. Chamberlain and Charles J. Rabbitt appearing for the proponent. Mr. Babbitt conquied the entire day in making the opening argument and will continue it this morning. He examined the testimony in detail, maintaining that Paine was in full possession of his faculties and that he duly executed the will leaving all his property, which since his death has been found to amount to about \$400,000.

BITS OF LEGAL NEWS An order placing the suit of Madame Fursch-Madi against danager Charles E. Locks on the short-cause calendar was malance of \$6,000, which she claims is due her for salary for services rendered as a member of the American Opera Com-Mrs. Mary Veerhof's suit against her sister, Miss Ida S.

Veerhoof. The promise was to give the latter \$3,000, of which as he received only \$200.

Justice Donohue yesterday reserved his decision on a motion to continue the injunction restraining "Billy" McGlory from giving theatrical performances at Armory Hall in Hester-at.

John Murray Mitchell was yesterday appointed by Justice Truax, of the Superior Court, receiver of the property of the Burk Oil and Chemical Company pending a suit for the sequestration of its property frought by the Merchante' Exchange National Bank. It is alleged that the company owes over \$50,000 and has assets only sufficient to pay about thirty per cent of it.

An injunction restraining the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company from erecting or maintaining any tolophone poles or wires in Seventy-third-at, was granted yesterday by Justice Donohue at the suit of W. E. B. Stokes and others.

THE COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, April 18 .- In the Court of Appeals to-day the

following causes were argued:
No. 315—Mark L McDonald, respondent, agt. Erwin Davis, appellant. No. 333-William Butler, appellant, agt. James McGovern, respondent.
No. 314 - Eliza B Anderson, respondent, agt. the Continen-tal Insurance Company of New-York City, appellant. No. 330 - Jay Anthony, respondent, agt. Joseph Lecret and others, appellants. The Court of Appeals day calendar for April 19 is a

Following is the Motion Calcudar for Tuesday, April 19: Nos. 1038, 1042, 1043, 1045, 1049, 1047, 1050, 1061, 1058, 1047, 1022, 1038, 1047, 1058, 1051, 1052, 1054, 1153, 1060, 1069, 1062, 1067, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1070, 1068, 1063, 1064, 1069, 1071, 1077, 1079, 1081,

CALENDAR TO-DAY.

CALENDAR TO-DAY.

SUPRRE COURT CRAMBERS-Refore Donohue, J.—Nos. 31, 32, 37, 72, 73, 74, 78, 80, 82, 96, 98, 98, 106, 112, 132, 147, 153, 158, 155, 168, 172, 181, 182, 184, 187, 204, 206, 208, 216, 217, 219, 222.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TRUM—PART I.—Before Andrews, J.—Case on—No day calendar, SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TRUM—PART II.—Before Vann, J.—Nos. 1252, 541, 648, 832, 123, 777, 1317.

SUPREME COURT-CRECUT-PART I.—Before Beach, J.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT-CRECUT-PART I.—Before Beach, J.—SUPREME COURT-CRECUT-PART I.—Before Beach, J.— J.—Nos. 1202, 541, 548, 832, 123, 777, 1317.

SUPERER COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—Before Beach, J.—
No day calendar.

SUPERER COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—Before Ingraham J.—
Nos. 1555, 3724, 3338, 1134, 1556, 2574, 5312, 3525, 3276,
3562, 3568, 3481, 1871, 3714, 3955, 3705, 2826, 3518, 3814,
3499, 3852, 3853, 3858, 3551, 3719,
SUPERER COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—Refore Patterson, J.
Nos. 15-9, 3868, 4419, 3778, 1564, 3864, 5022, 518, 517, 517,
722, 3010, 2194, 2966, 5082, 5044, 1852, 4328, 2662, 812, 218,
2818, 5129, 2161, 2943, 3983, 5099,
SUPERER COURT—CIRCUIT—PART IV.—Before Lawrence, J.
Nos. 4055, 4057, 4293, 4218, 4232, 4164, 4251, 4257, 4294,
4275, 3755, 3761, 5194, 4040, 2929, 3664, 7312, 3131, 332,
277, 3196, 3739, 3731, 1589, 2287.

BURROGATE'S COURT—Refore Rollins, S.—Will of Fredarick
SILERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before Sedgwick, C. J.
**Procedura and O'Gorman, J.—Adjourned until first Monday
O'GO, 607, 608.
SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Before Diegro, J.
Nos. 1579, 1875, 428, 1472, 871, 1830, 1774.
COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Before Bookstaver, J.—
Northy calcibular.
COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Before Larremore, C. J.—
**Advanced for the term.

Nos. 1579, 1379, 429, 1472, 574, 1530, 1774
COMMON PIRAS-FERRIAL TERMS-Before Booksmayer, J.—
No day calendar.
COMMON PIRAS-EQUITY TERM—Before Larremore, C. J.—
Adjourned for the term.
COMMON PIRAS-TEIAL TERM—PART I.—Before Daly, J.—
Nos. 2723, 2551, 2552, 2554, 2557, 2571, 2348, 2599, 2291,
2579, 2343, 2566, 2589, 276, 2334, 1766, 2389, 369, 2363,
1057, 2399, 2391, 2392, 2394, 2395, 2397, 2398, 369, 2363,
1057, 2399, 2391, 2392, 2394, 2395, 2397, 2398, 2402,
COMMON PIRAS-THAL TERMS-PART II.—Before Van Hoesee, J.—Nos. 1533, I. 18, 22, 23-24, 1772, 2992, 1785,
1790, 1398, 2007, 2008, 211, 2014, 2172, 2992, 1785,
CITY COURT TRIAL TERMS—PART II.—Before Ernich, J.—
Nos. 561, 121, 5613, 3394, 330, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1304,
1306, 1310, 1312, 1314, 138, 557, 769, 1499, 1422, 1323, 1324, 1325,
1320, 1321, 1321, 1334, 1339, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1335, 1336,
1337, 1346, 343, 1344, 1349, 1359, 1324, 1325,
COURT OF OVER AND TERMSINES—Before Van Brunt, Judge,
and Assistant DistrictAttorneys Fitzgerald and Semple.—
COURT OF OVER AND TERMSINES—Before Van Brunt, Judge,
and Assistant DistrictAttorneys Fitzgerald and Semple.—
COURT OF OVER AND TERMSINES—Before Van Brunt, Judge,
and Assistant DistrictAttorneys Fitzgerald and Semple.—
COURT OF GREEKAL SESSIONS—PART II.—Before Judge Cowing and Assistant DistrictAttorney Beford—Nos. I., 2, 4
5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.
COURT OF GREEKAL SESSIONS—PART II.—Before Judge Cowing and Assistant DistrictAttorney Beford—Nos. I., 2, 4
5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART 1.—Before Study of the good of the country Bedford.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.—Before Gilder. Sieeve, Judge, and Assistant District Attorney Purely—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 5, 6, 7.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART III.—Before Recorder Smyth and Assistant District Attorney Davis.—(Held in Part III. Room of the Superior Court).—Nos. 1 to 18 includes.

TRIAL OF THE CHICAGO "BOODLERS."

Chicago, April 18 (Special).—The first of the county
"boodlers" cases was called in the Criminal Court to
day before Judge Tuley. State's Attorney Grinnell arose and said: "I desire to have the indictment based on the investigation of the stone contract for the courthouse noile prossed in the interest of fair play and a fair presnotice prosect in the interest of the State." Judge Tuley sustained four counts of the indictment and said he would give his decision in the two other counts in the morning. He also stated that the defendants in these indictments must plead in the morning and that the argument on the motion for a change of venue must be proceeded with immediately thereafter.

TO EXAMINE THE BOOKS OF CLAPP & DAVIES. CHICAGO, April 18.—Mr. Davies, of the bankrupt jew elry firm of Clapp & Davies, was before a committee of creditors to-day. Among the creditors represented were: Robbins & Appleton, New-York; Empson, Hall, Miller & Co., New-York; William Smith, New-York; E. Howard Watch and Clock Company, Boston; H. Muchre's Sons, Philadelphia; Dueber Watch-Case Company, Cincinnati; Philadelphia; Dueber watch-Case Company, Cincinnati; Bates & Bacon, Illinois Watch Company, Waltham Watch Company, Elvin National Watch Company, Moriden Britannia Company and the E. N. Welch Manufacturing Company. Mr. Davies said the firm could settle for from 25 to 40 cents. It was decided that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the books of the firm and sub-sequently submit their report to the creditors.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD AND RANGE OF PRICES.

Increased activity in crude certificates yesterday resulted. in lower values. The news from the oil country was bearish in lower values. The news from the oil country was bearish in character and this, combined with fears of the favorable chances of the Billingsley bill in the Harrisburg Sonate, precipitated free sales in the late afternoon. The opening figures were the best of the day and it was not until the last hour that the decline became rapid. The lowest price touched was Gi counts, a loss of 1-2 cours from Saturiar's final quotation and the market closed weak at only a tritle above bottom The range of prices and the total dealings at the Cousell-dated Exchange were as follows.

| Opening | 64 % | Lowest | 63 | Highest | 63 | 45 | Lowest | 1,578,090 | 1,578,090 | Refined oil was unchanged at 6% couts per gailon at all Oil Cirr, Penn., April 18.-Crute Oil.-National Transit

Certificates opened at 64% and closed at 63 highest price, 64%; lowest, 63. Sales, 610,000 barrols; charters, 95,674 barrols; clearances, 300,000 barrols; shipments, 60,623 barrols runa, — barrols. PITTSBURG, Ponn., April 18.—Crude Ont-Petroleum dull but steady. National Transit Cartificates opened at 64 and closed at 63 is highest price, 64 is lowest 62 is Titusville, Penn., April 18.—National Transit Cartificates opened at 64 and closed at 63 is highest price, 64 is lowest price, 62 is BRADFORD, Penn., April 18.-National Transit Certificates opened at 64 %; closed at d34; highest price, 64 %; lowest, 62. Clearances, 38,000 barrels.

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS. LOROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS.

LONDON, April 13.—12:30 p. m. —Consols, 102 7-16 for money and 102 ½ for the account: United States Four Per Cent Bonds, 132½; do. Four and a Haif Per Cent Bonds, 112½ Atlantic and Great Western First Mortgage Trustees Certificates, 50; do. Second Mortgage, 12½; Canadian Pacific, 67; Erie, 35½; do. Second Consols, 104½; Illinois Central, 136; Mexican Ordinary, 65; St. Paul Common, 95½; New York Central, 1163; Pennsylvania, 613; Reading, 23%.

New-York Central, 110%; Pennsylvania, 61%; Reading, 21%.

Paris advices quote Three Per Cent Rentos at \$1 francs 20 centimes for the account.

4 p. m.—Atlante and Great Western First Mortgage Trustees Certificates, 49%; do. Second Mortgage, 12%; Erie, 35% do. Second Consols, 104%; Mexican Ordinary, 63%; St. Paul Common, 95; New-York Central, 116%; Reading, 24%.

Hudson Bay Company, 23%.

Canasian Pacific, 66%.

Bar silver is quoted at 44 9-16d. per ounce.

The amount of buillion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is 29,000.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent rentes at 81 francs 27%; contimes for account, and Exchange on London at 25 francs 26%; centimes for checks.

BERLIK, April 18.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 12,220,000 marks.

Spanish Fours, 64 9-16.

Of People

Multitudes

of this is depraved blood, and until that fluid is thoroughly cleansed of the poison there can be no permanent relief. What | that the whole system is affected, and, therefore, in need of the sufferers need is a course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the best, most reliable and most economical blood medicine in the world.

John R. Elkina, Editor "Stanley Observer," Albemarle, N. | has effected a permanent cure." C., writes : "I was troubled for years with

the result of impure blood. I began to use Ayer's Sarsapa health was restored."

"I have used Aver's Sarsaparilla and Pilis, for boils, sores and pimples, and have found them to be the best medicine in the world."-Julius Bernardin, Compton, Ill.

" For several years I was afflicted with Bolls and

CARBUNCLES,

Knowing the value in my father's family of Ayer's Sarsapa rills as a remedy, I determined to try this medicine. Three or feel like a new person."-Mrs. A. L. Chase, Payette-ste four bottles entirely cured me. I can conscientiously speak Dover, N. H.

Ayer's Sar saparilla, and speak from experience."-C. M. Hatfield, Farm-

eaparilla, and speak from experience land, Ind

reach of ordinary remedies, and can be cured only by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The disease has been allowed to run so long this powerful Alterative.

George Garwood, Big Springs, Ohio, says : " I was for years a constant sufferer from Dyspepsia, but Ayer's Sarsaparille

"I have been using Ayer's Sarsaparilla for Dyspensis, and would say to all .

DYSPEPTICS

that this medicine relieved me after all other remedies falled." rills, and, in due time, the cruptions all disappeared and my -Kate J. Boyd, of the Editorial staff of New York Monthly, New-York. "Being greatly reduced by Dyspepsia. I was advised to take

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which entirely cured me."-Mrs. J. W. Bradlee, Hyde Park, Mass. "Until quite recently, I have not seen a well day for years

I was troubled constantly with Dyspepsia and LIVER COMPLAINT. I have taxen less than four bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla and

I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, but after take

Price \$1; alx bettles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bettle,